and Hule, were drained, irrigation was extended,[1] and undei a more intensive system of cultivation, the present owners of land could gain a livelihood from a much smaller area, and sell their surplus to new settlers. The most advantageous form of agriculture is a combination of plantations with vegetable, poultry, and dairy farming. Such a family holding costs (including the land) about £1000; but only the younger people with an agricultural training are suited foi such settlements. In spite of considerable expenditure, between 1921 and 1930, each year only a few hundred Jewish families were settled on the land. The experience gained will naturally be of use in the future; moreover, Jewish settlers with means of their own are now coming to Palestine in considerable numbers, especially from Germany. It is therefore not unlikely that during the next decade a yearly average of at least a thousand families will be settled. This would mean, ten years hence, an addition of 10,000 agricultural families—or 50,000 persons—so that the total Jewish agricultural population would have increased to about 100,000.

East European immigrants have proved enterprising and successful in industry, and many products, formerly imported, are now being manufactured by the Jews in Palestine. The further development of Palestinian industry will, however, depend on whether it succeeds in

conquering also the markets of the neighbouring Oriental countries. The means of communication with Syria, Iraq, Persia, and Egypt are being improved, the pipe-line from the Mosul oilfields to Haifa will provide cheap fuel, and the immigrants from Eastern Europe bring industrial experience to Palestine, which is lacking in the surrounding countries. On the other hand, the Governments of those countries try to develop their own industries by means of protective tariffs;

[1] It has now been established that certain districts, *e.g.* the Esdraeloii Valley, are much richer in underground water than was previously thought.